

The easy way to learn how to program your Electron low to use your computer

Look, listen and learn about ...

- * Designing programs
- * Editing
- * Graphics
- * Arrays and data

This 60-minute videotape presents an easy-tounderstand introduction to Basic programming on the Electron, PLUS a number of programs on the sound track which you can load into your Electron and use as part of the course.



An introduction to computer programming the ELECTRON micro computer in basic, to help you write your own programs.

Starting to program the ELECTRON - No 1

with David Redclift

POST

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Electron User's growing up!

NEXT month Electron User leaves the shelter of The Micro User's pages and starts life as a big magazine in its own right.

It's going to have all the features you've grown to expect – but lots, lots more. We promise you a magazine packed with pages of colourful, exciting listings. Plus frank reviews of all the books, software and hardware now being produced for the Electron.

This first independent issue will see the start of two major series aimed specifically at the beginner

– one on Electron
Basic, the other on its
graphics abilities.

However, we won't be ignoring those of you who are a little more advanced.

be covering all aspects of the micro from how it works to

how to get it working.
Our experts will be revealing for you the full potential of this amazing machine.

We are determined to ensure that *Electron User* will become the next best thing to your micro – the addon that no Electron user will want to be without.

To make sure you get the first issue – available in mid-January – place an order with your newsagent NOW.

Or better still, take out a subscription and you'll get your copy every month hot off the press. There's a subscription form on Page 31.

Runaway success for the Electron

ALL over the country demand for the Electron is exceeding supply.

Acorn are being very tight-lipped about the number they are actually producing but it is certainly not enough to satisfy everyone who wants one.

Dealers across the country are desperate for Electrons.

"I can sell every one I can get my hands on", said one.

"I've had one delivery and it nowhere near satisfied my waiting list!

"I haven't even got one for my nephew and my wife's none too pleased about that".

More evidence of the phenomenal interest comes from Leeds.

When the local W.H. Smiths announced that Electrons would be on sale at their new computer shop the result was amazing.

ALL the programs in this month's *Electron User* should work on a BBC Micro 1.2 OS
with Basic II.

Combinations (Pages 6-7) will work with Basic I if you change the semi-colons in the INPUT statements to commas (or even leave them out). However, Microcosmic (Pages 8-9) won't work with Basic I. People started queueing the night before – even camping outside the shop. As it was, not everyone was successful.

W.H. Smiths was as forthcoming as Acorn about the numbers of Electrons being produced. However their spokesperson could be drawn about the demand for the micro.

"The Electron is almost embarrassingly successful. It's awful not being able to satisfy everyone who wants one", he said.

Hopefully the situation should improve in the new year when Electrons will be available from three countries – Malysia, Indonesia and Wales.

Sideways ROM board on show

THE sideways ROM board from SIR computers was recently demonstrated at the offices of *The Micro User*.

The prototype board had room for eight sideways ROMs.

Paul Kathro, the firm's technical director, said: "Eight ROMs were chosen in order to leave room for sockets involved in our later expansions, such as a printer and RS423 ROMs".

Paul disclosed that in his investigations of the ROM system on the Electron he'd discovered that the Basic is actually split between two ROMs.

And the keyboard itself is treated as a sideways ROM.

Unfortunately, the lack of Mode 7 on the Electron restricts the number of BBC Micro ROMs transferable to it.

At present View, Edword and HCCS Forth run successfully on the Electron.

No doubt, with the launch of SIR's board, many companies will be encouraged to adapt or create ROM-based software.

electron

Electron User welcomes program listings and articles for publication. Listings should be accompanied by cassette tape or disc.

Send to:

Electron User, Europa House, 68 Chester Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport SK7 5NY.

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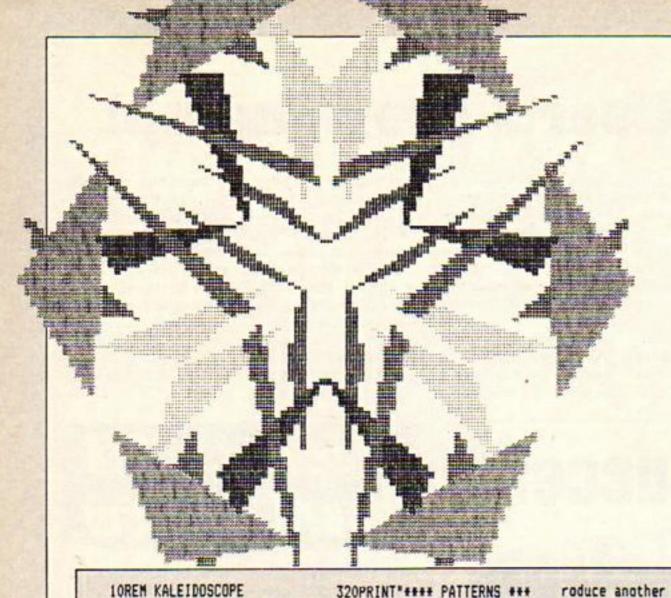
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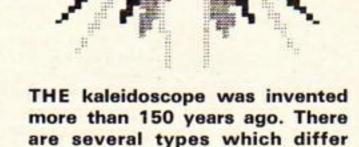












slightly in detail.

However, the essential feature of all is a basic random pattern, possibly produced by pieces of brightly coloured glass, which is reflected in mirrors to form symmetrical patterns of considerable aesethic appeal.

> Of course, once tired of one pattern, a little shake and there is another! A common type of kaleido-

10REM KALEIDOSCOPE
20REM (C) ELECTRON USER
30MODE1
40PROCinit
50PROCpage1
60PROCpage2
70MODE 2:VDU5:CLS
80C%=RND(7):VDU 19,0,C%,0
0,0
90FOR L%=1 TO 6
100PROCcalcs
1106COL 0,RND(7)

,0,0 1201F S\$="A" THEN KZ=1:GOT D 140 130FOR K%=1 TO 7 140VDU29, XCX (KX); YCX (KX); 150PROCtriangles 160IF S\$="A" THEN GOTO 180 170NEXT KZ 180NEXT LZ 190PROCtera 200IF GX THEN GOTO 70 210MODE7 220END 230 240DEF PROCtitle 250VDU19,1,5;0;19,3,2;0;31 ,8,5:COLOUR1

260PRINT*****

270VDU 31,8,6:COLOUR3

290VDU 31,11,9:COLOUR1

310VDU 31,11,10:COLOUR3

280PRINT**** KALEIDOSCOP

300PRINT"++++ PATTERNS +++

E ++++ *

E ++++ '

KALEIDOSCOP

330ENDPROC
340DEF PROCpage1
350PROCtitle:COLOUR2
360PRINT TAB(3,15); "This p
rogram operates in TWO modes

370VDU 31,5,19:COLOUR3
380PRINT"MODE A...A single
large pattern"
390VDU 31,5,22:COLOUR1
400PRINT"MODE B...Multiple
patterns"
410VDU 31,3,26:COLOUR2

410VDU 31,3,26:COLDUR2 420PRINT"SELECT the patter n MODE you require" 430VDU 31,9,29 440PRINT"by PRESSING key A OR B* 450*FX21.0 460S\$=BET\$ 4701F S\$="A" OR S\$="B" GOT 0 480 ELSE 60TO 450 480FDR 1%=1 TO 500: NEXT 1% : VDU7 490ENDPROC 500DEF PROCpage2 510CLS 520PROCtitle:COLOUR2 530VDU 31.4.14:PRINT"WHEN EACH PATTERN IS COMPLETE" 540VDU 31,10,16:PRINT"SELE CT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING" 550VDU 31.4.18:COLOUR3:PRI NT*Press the 'SPACE BAR'* 560VDU 31,10,19:PRINT*to p

roduce another pattern* 570VDU 31,4,21:PRINT"Press key 'C'" 580VDU 31,10,22:PRINT*to C HANGE pattern mode" 590VDU 31.4.24:PRINT*Press key 'T'" 600VDU 31,10,25:PRINT*to T ERMINATE program" 610VDU 31,4,28:COLOUR2:PRI NT*PRESS THE*;:COLOUR1:PRINT * SPACE BAR*::COLOUR2:PRINT* TO. 620VDU 31,8,30:PRINT"PRODU CE THE FIRST PATTERN * 630F\$=GET\$: IF F\$()" "THEN **GOTO 630** 640ENDPROC 650 660DEF PROCinit 670DIM X(3,3),Y(3,3),XC%(7),YEZ(7) 680FOR IX=1 TO 7: READ XCX(17), YC%(17): NEXT 690DATA 640,514,370,994,91 0,994,1180,514,910,34,370,34 ,100,514 700SCALE1=250: SCALE2=400 710ENDPROC 720 730DEF PROCeales 740IFS\$="A" THEN SCALE=SCA LE2 ELSE SCALE=SCALE1 750FOR JX=1 TO 3 760R=SCALE*RND(1):TH=1.047

#(RND(1)+0.5)

770X(1,J%)=R*COS(TH):Y(1,J

%)=R+SIN(TH) 780XH=X(1,JX)/2:XV=X(1,JX) **#0.866** 790YH=Y(1,J%)+0.866:YV=Y(1 JZ)/2 800X(2,J%)=YH+XH:Y(2,J%)=-YV+XV 810X(3,J%)=YH-XH:Y(3,J%)=-YV-XV **B20NEXT** 830ENDPROC 840 850DEF PROCtriangles 860FOR 1%=1 TO 3 870MOVE X(IZ,1),Y(IZ,1) 880MOVE X(17,2),Y(17,2) 890PLOT 85, X(12,3), Y(12,3) 900MOVE -X(IZ,1),Y(IZ,1) 910MOVE -X(IZ,2),Y(IZ,2) 920PLOT 85,-X(17,3),Y(17,3 930NEXT 940ENDPROC 950 960DEF PROCtera 970*FX15,1 9806%=0: B\$=GET\$ 990IF B\$="T" THEN ENDPROC 1000IF B\$=" " THEN GX=1:END PROC 1010IF B\$="C" THEN 60TO 102 O ELSE GOTO 970 1020IF S\$="A" THEN S\$="B" E LSE SS="A"

10306%=-1 1040ENDPROC

Create a colourful kaleidoscope

A fascinating and inspiring program by GWEN and ROY COLLIER

scope consisted of three similar mirrors joined at their edges so that the cross-section was an equilaterial triangle.

This program given here simulates the patterns produced by this kind of instrument.

The basic patterns produced within the triangle, together with five reflections, is a hexagonally symmetrical pattern which can be viewed by selecting MODE A from the menu.

MODE B, on the other hand, shows more reflections, giving a field of view which is similar to part of a wallpaper or fabric design.

Naturally, the construction of the basic pattern relies much on the RND number function.

Line 80 replaces the black background with a randomly selected colour, while line 110 selects a colour for each of the basic pattern components, which, for simplicity, are triangles.

The vertices of each triangle are randomly generated in line 760. This produces the polar co-ordinates of a point in the triangle shown in the diagram.

These are then transformed into cartesians in the next line.

The remainder of the PROCcalcs calculates the coordinates of two corresponding reflected points to the right of the Y-axis.

The reflected points to the left of the Y-axis are easily obtained by simply changing the sign of each X co-ordinate.

This is done in PROCtriangles when the triangles are actually drawn.

For those who like to experiment with their own modifications to programs here are a few suggestions.

After some experimentation we have deliberately eliminated black from the colour palette. If you would like to include it, you will need another suitable VDU 19 command on line 80.

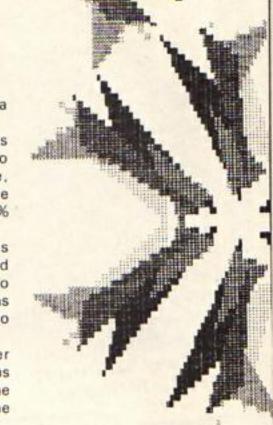
Each basic pattern consists of six coloured triangles. If you would like to experiment with more or less you should change '6', the loop terminating parameter, in line 90.

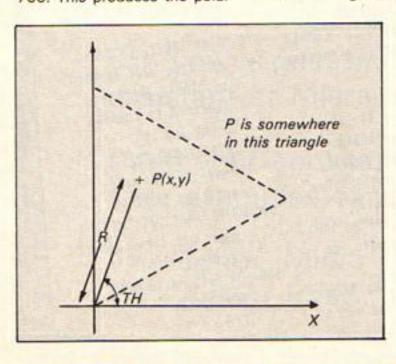
It is rather annoying when the last triangle in a pattern is a large one which blots out a very promising pattern.

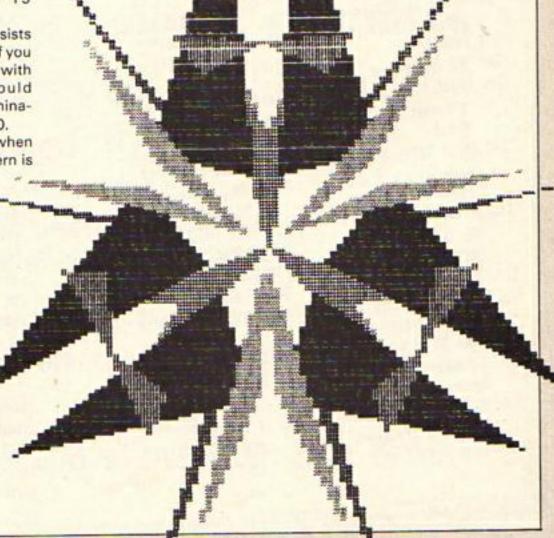
There are various strategies which can be employed to avoid this. For instance, SCALE (line 760) can be reduced as the variable L% increases.

The kaleidoscope was originally exclusively produced as a toy. However, it has also had more serious applications as a source of inspiration to designers.

We are sure that after viewing a few of the patterns created on your Electron the reason for this will become evident.







PUZZLE THIS ONE

10 REM COMBINATIONS 20 REM (C) ELECTRON USER 30 REM by Pete Bibby 40 MODE 1 50 VDU 19,1,4:0; : COLOUR 1 : COLOUR 130 60 VDU 23.1;0;0;0;0; 70 CLS :PROCinstruct BO REPEAT 90 PROCinit 100 PROCscreen 110 PROCquess 120 UNTIL FALSE 130 END 140 DEF PROCinit 150 count=0 160 CLS 170 a\$=STR\$ (RND(10) -1) 180 b\$=STR\$ (RND(10) -1) 190 c\$=STR\$ (RND(10) -1) 200 target number \$=a\$+b\$+c\$ 210 blank\$=STRING\$(40 ." ") 220 ENDPROC 230 DEF PROCScreen 240 PRINT TAB(18,8) "h" :PRINT TAB(18.10) *?* 250 PRINT TAB(20,8) "t" :PRINT TAB(20.10) *?" 260 PRINT TAB(22.8) "u" :PRINT TAB(22,10) *?* 270 ENDPROC 280 DEF PROCquess 290 PRINT TAB(3,17) * Enter a number and press Return" 300 INPUT TAB(3,3) "How many hundreds are there";x\$ 310 IF VAL (x\$)(0 OR VAL (x\$) >9 THEN GOTO 300 320 PRINT TAB(18.10) x\$ 330 PRINT TAB(0,3);blank\$:PRINT TAB(3,17);blank\$ 340 PRINT TAB(3,17)* Enter 550 IF b\$(y\$ a number and press Return* 350 INPUT TAB(3.3) "How 560 IF c\$(z\$ many tens are there";y\$ 360 IF VAL (y\$) (0 DR

VAL (y\$) >9 THEN GOTO 350 370 PRINT TAB(20,10) y\$ 380 PRINT TAB(0,3); blank\$:PRINT TAB(3,17);blank\$ 390 PRINT TAB(3,17) * Enter a number and press Return" 400 INPUT TAB(3.3) "How many units are there"; 410 IF VAL (2\$) (0 DR VAL (2\$) >9 THEN GOTO 400 420 PRINT TAB(22,10) 2\$ 430 PRINT TAB(0.3); blank\$:PRINT TAB(0,12);blank\$:PRINT TAB(3,17);blank\$ 440 PRINT TAB(3,3) "Do you want to check this number?" 450 INPUT TAB(3,5) "Enter Y or N and press Retur n*trial\$ 460 PRINT TAB(0.3);blank\$:PRINT TAB(0.5);blank\$ 470 IF trials="Y" OR trials ="v" THEN PROCcheck ELSE PRINT TAB(0.10):bl :PRINT TAB(18.10) *?* TAB (20, 10) *?" TAB(22,10) "?" :PROCquess 480 ENDPROC 490 DEF PROCcheck 500 count=count+1 510 IF a\$=x\$ AND b\$=y\$ AND c\$=z\$ THEN PROCWIN ELSE PROChint 520 ENDPROC 530 DEF PROChint 540 IF a\$(x\$ THEN PRINT TAB(18

.12) ") "

.12) ">"

.12) ")"

THEN PRINT TAB(20

THEN PRINT TAB (22

570 IF a\$>x\$ THEN PRINT TAB(18 .12) *(* 580 IF b\$>y\$ THEN PRINT TAB(20 .12)*(* 590 IF c\$)z\$ THEN PRINT TAB(22 .12) "(* 600 IF a\$=x\$ THEN PRINT TAB(18 .12) "=" 610 IF b\$=y\$ THEN PRINT TAB (20 .12) "=" 620 IF c\$=z\$ THEN PRINT TAB (22 .12) "=" 630 PROCQUESS 640 ENDPROC 650 DEF PROCWIN 660 CLS 670 PRINT TAB(15,10) "CONGRA TULATIONS" 680 PRINT TAB(15.12)" The answer is " 690 PRINT TAB(21,14) target number\$ 700 IF count=1 PRINT TAB (20, 20) "Luck!" ELSE PRINT TAB(15 .20) "You took ";count; " goes. " 710 FOR X=1 TO 2000 : NEXT X :CLS 720 ENDPROC 730 DEF PROCinstruct 740 PRINT TAB(13.3) "COMBIN ATIONS"TAB(13.4)"###### ****** 750 PRINT TAB(2.8) "The Electron will 'think' of a three TAB(2 .10) "figure number. It will then display*

760 PRINT TAB(18.12) *?

your quess.*

770 PRINT TAB(2,16) "After

? ?"TAB(2,14)"on the

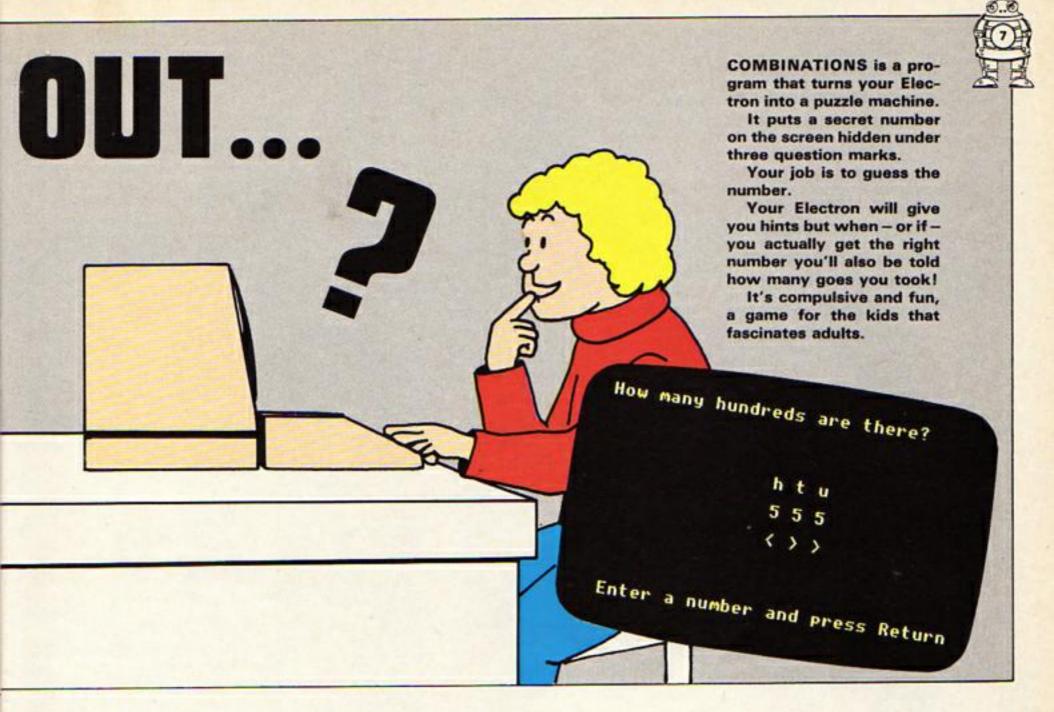
screen and wait for

each quess the micro

910 ENDPROC

will tell "TAB(2,18)

"you whether the figur es you entered" 780 PRINT TAB(2,20) "are too high or too low. If it's"TAB(2.22) "too low then (the 'less than' sign" 790 PRINT TAB(2,24) "appears below that numeral. showing TAB(2,26) "that the figure you picked is less" 800 PRINT TAB(2,24) "appears below that numeral. showing "TAB(2.26) *that the figure you picked is less" 810 PRINT TAB(2,28) "than it should be. " 820 FOR delay=1 TO 8000 :NEXT delay 830 PRINT TAB(13.3) "COMBIN ATIONS*TAB(13.4)****** ****** 840 PRINT TAB(2,8) "Similar ly if the figure is too high "TAB(2.10) "> the 'oreater than' sign will appear" 850 PRINT TAB(2,12) "below it. * 860 PRINT TAB(2.14) "If the figure is the right one then" TAB(2,16) an equals sign = will be display 870 PRINT TAB(2.18) "You can then have another qo. "TAB(2,20) "The Electron is keeping count and it* 880 PRINT TAB(2,22) *will tell you how many goes you take" 890 PRINT TAB(2,24) "to quess all three digits correctly." 900 FOR delay=1 TO 8000 : NEXT delay :CLS



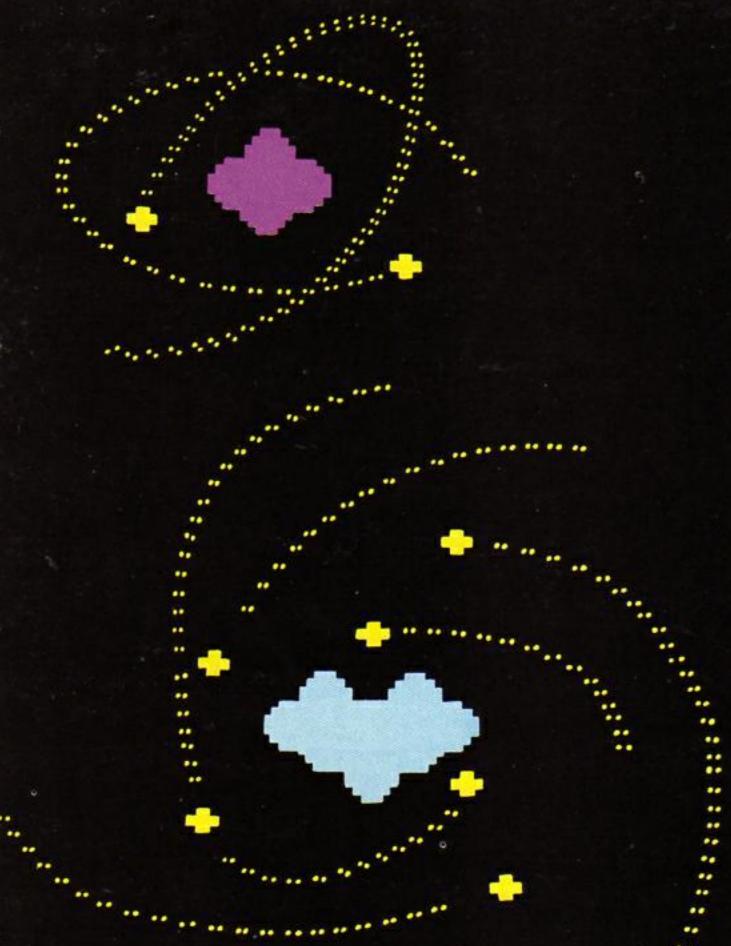


- Can you create brilliant programs?
- Are you capable of working with a bunch of lunatics?

Yes, you've guessed - we need an editorial assistant at Micro User and Electron User!

Send your application, together with examples of your work to:

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WELL, not only do you have an Electron, but with Orbit we give you several more.

No, not free micros but an animated model of how the sub-atomic particles called electrons spin round the centre of the atom.

You get models of the Hydrogen, Helium, Beryllium, Carbon and Oxygen atoms displayed on your screen for you to wonder at and to amaze your friends.

While you're gazing at the screen you might notice that as the number of orbiting electrons goes up the speed goes down.

This illustrates one of the sad facts of using a micro — the more you want on the screen the slower things tend to go.

In order to speed things up integer variables such as P% and J%, are used as much as possible as these help the micro work more quickly.

"But", the more knowledgeable might ask", if you're so concerned with speed why the delay loop in line 360?"

A good question. The answer is that it's there to smooth out the motion of the electrons. Leave it out and the animation will move at full speed.

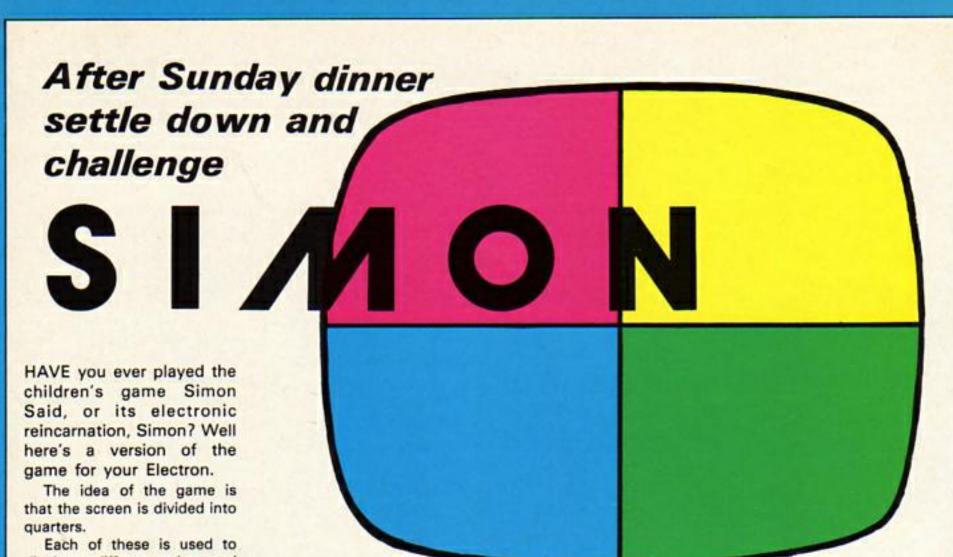
IMICIRO COSMIC MODELS





•		10000000000000000000000000000000000000
	10 PROCinitial 20 MODE 5 :VOU 28,6,30,15,29 30 VDU 29,640;512; 40 BCOL 0,3 :PRINT "HYDROGEN" :VOU 5 :PROConcleon(-32,32) 50 PROCorbit(1) 60 PROCHnucleus(-32,32) :VOU 4	290 REPEAT 300 FOR IX=1TO 40 310 TIME =0 320 FOR JX=0TO NX-1 330 MOVE PX(JX,IX,1),PX(JX .IX,2) :VDU 242 340 MOVE PX(JX,IX-1,1),PX(JX .IX-1,2) :VDU 243 350 NEXT 360 REPEAT UNTIL TIME >16 370 NEXT
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:PRINT " HELIUM" :VDU 5 70 PROCorbit(2) 80 PROCHnucleus(-96.64) :VDU 4 :PRINT "BERYLLIUM" :VDU 5 90 PROCorbit(4) 100 PROCHnucleus(32.64)	380 UNTIL INKEY (0)=32 390 FOR JZ=0TO NZ-1 400 MOVE PZ(JZ,40.1).PZ(JZ .40.2) :VDU 242 410 NEXT 420 ENDPROC 430 DEF PROCinitial
	 :VDU 4 :PRINT " CARBON" :VDU 5 110 PROCorbit(6) 120 PROCHoucleus(-32,96) :VDU 4 :PRINT " OXYGEN" :VDU 5 130 PROCorbit(8)	440 CLS :PRINT TAB(0,14)*It takes about 30 seconds to initialise the array.* 450 DIM PX(7,40,2) 460 FOR IX=0TO 40 470 X=500*COS (IX*PI /20) :Y=250*SIN (IX*PI /20) 480 A=ATN (Y/X)
	140 END 150 DEF PROChucleon(XX.YX) 160 MOVE XX.YX :VDU 240 :MOVE XX.YX-32 :VDU 241 170 ENDPROC 180 DEF PROCHnucleus(XX	:IF X<0 THEN A=A-PI 490 R=SQR (X+X+Y+Y) 500 FOR JZ=OTO 7 510 PX(JZ,IZ,1)=R+COS (A+JZ+4) :PX(JZ,IZ,2)=R+SIN (A+JZ+4 4) 520 IF JZ(2
	.YI) 190 6COL 0.3 :PROCnucleon(XI,YI) 200 6COL 0.1 :XI=XX-32 :YI=YI-32 :PROCnucleon(XI,YI) 210 XI=XI+64 :PROCnucleon(XI,YI)	THEN PI(JI,II,2)=PI(JI ,II,2)/2 :PI(JI,II,1)=PI(JI,II ,1)/2 -530 NEXT :NEXT :+FX15,1 540 PRINT "It is ready, press
	220 GCOL 0.3 :XX=XX-32 :YX=YX-32 :PROCnucleon(XX,YX) 230 ENDPROC 240 DEF PROCorbit(NX) 250 GCOL 3.2 260 FOR JX=0TO NX-1	space to continue.* :REPEAT UNTIL INKEY (0)=32 550 VDU 23,240,60,60,126 ,126,255,255,255,255 560 VDU 23,241,255,255,255 ,255,126,126,60,60 570 VDU 23,242,24,24,60 ,60,60,60,24,24 580 VDU 23,243,24,24,60
	270 MOVE PI(JI,0,1),PI(JI ,0,2) :VDU 242 280 NEIT	580 VDU 23,243,24,24,60 ,60,52,60,24,24 590 ENDPROC

..



display a different colour and each colour has a different note associated with it.

The quarters then light up in a random order, though

in a random order, though only one appears on the screen at a time. After lighting up the

various parts of the screen –
with appropriate noises – the
Electron then dares you to
copy it.

You have to use the keyboard keys to reproduce the sequence in the right order.

At first it's easy because

there's only a few in the series, but it does get more complicated.

When it's not driving you mad it's great fun! If you make a mistake you go back to the beginning again.

While the game gets progressively harder, you'll find that using the keyboard to type in your replies is easy.

:PRINT "S=start"

Key A corresponds to the top left of the screen, key S to the top right, key Z the bottom left and key X the bottom right.

Suppose the Electron lights up the top left of the screen, then the bottom right. To copy it you press A then X. Suppose that it then adds the top left of the screen (again)

:FDR LZ=1TO 400

:NEXT

to the sequence. To copy it you must press A, X, then A again.

S will start the whole thing off, R will replay the sequence for you and E will end it.

Anyway it's much easier to play than to write about so why waste your time reading this when you could be getting on with the game?

10 REM SIMON 20 REM (C) ELECTRON USER 30 #FX4.1 40 DIM 62(4), NZ(200) 50 LTHX=0 : MODE 2 60 FOR LZ=1TO 4 : READ GX(LX) : VDU 19,6%(L%),0,0,0 .0 : NEXT 70 FOR LX=1TO 4 :READ A,B,C,D : VDU 28,A,B,C,D : COLOUR 6% (LX) :CLS :NEXT 80 VDU 5 :6COL 0.134 :MDVE 400.500 :PRINT "R=replay"

:MOVE 400,600

:MOVE 400,700 :PRINT "E=end" 90 VDU 19,6,6,0,0,0 : IF INKEY (-35) **THEN 110** ELSE IF INKEY (-82) **THEN 140** ELSE IF INKEY (-52) AND LTHX()0 THEN 100 ELSE 90 100 VDU 19,6,0,0,0,0 :DELAY%=1000 :FOR BX=1TO LTHX : XX=NX (BZ) : PROCSQUARE : NEXT :60TO 90 110 DELAY%=100 :FOR XX=1TO 4 : PROCSQUARE

: NEXT : MODE 6 :PRINT " : *FX15 120 #FX4 130 END 140 VDU 19,6,0,0,0,0 :LTH%=0 150 FOR LX=1TO 1500 : NEXT :DELAY%=800 : XX=RND(4) :LTHX=LTHX+1 : NX (LTHX) = XX :FOR BX=1TO LTHX : XX=NX (BX) : PROCSQUARE : NEXT :FOR BZ=1TO LTHZ : *FX15

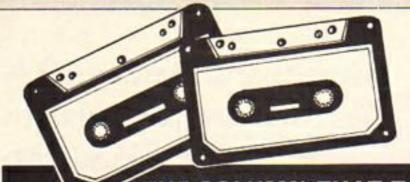
160 TIME =0 170 A\$=INKEY\$ (1) : IF A\$=""AND TIME (200 **THEN 170** ELSE IF TIME >200 THEN B%=300 :60TO 240 180 ON NX(BX)GOTO 190 ,200 ,210 ,220 190 IF A\$="A" THEN XX=1 :60TO 230 ELSE B%=300 :60TO 240 200 IF A\$="S" THEN XX=2 :GOTO 230 ELSE B%=300 :GOTO 240



Turn to Page 12



IA DEN **MADCADET TANECES	130 INPUT "INTEREST RATE	13 H3 FULLUMS	:60TO 190
10 REM **MARGARET JAMES**	1.B	240 PRINT " TO BE PAID	320 PRINT " MONTHLY PAYMENTS
20 REM ** H/P INTEREST **		IN ";D;" YEAR/S"	OF "TAB(28)"£";E/12
25 REM ** (C) ELECTRON	140 INPUT "HOW MANY YEARS		330 GOTO 350
USER ++	WILL YOU NEED TO PAY?	250 ex=131594	
	•D	260 PRINT " INTEREST RATE	340 PRINT " WEEKLY PAYMENTS
30 MDDE 6	150 C=A*(B/100)	"TAB(28);B"%"	OF "TAB(28)"£";E/52
40 COLOUR 0		270 PRINT " TOTAL INTEREST	350 PRINT ' * TOTAL COST
50 COLOUR 131	160 G=(C+D)+A	"TAB(28) "£"; C+D	"TAB(28)"£";6
60 VDU 23;8202;0;0;0	170 E=G/D		360 PRINT
70 PRINT	180 PRINT "HOW DO YOU WISH	280 IF M\$ = "1"	
	TO PAY?"	THEN 320	:PRINT
80 CLS	190 PRINT "ENTER 1 FOR MONTHL	ELSE 290	:PRINT
90 PRINT "THIS IS A PROGRAM		290 IF M\$ = "2"	370 ex=10
TO WORK OUT INTEREST"	γ.	THEN 340	380 INPUT "ANY MORE (Y/N)"
100 PRINT "AND COST OF ANY	200 PRINT "ENTER 2 FOR WEEKLY		
LOANS YOU WISH TO HAVE"		300 IF M\$ = ("1"OR M\$ =	,R\$
	210 INPUT M\$	> "2"	390 IF R\$="Y"
110 PRINT	220 CLS	THEN GOTO 310	THEN RUN
120 INPUT "COST OF ITEM "A		310 CLS	400 END
	230 PRINT " YOUR ACCOUNT	310 CL3	



Software

THE COLUMN THAT TAKES A LOOK INSIDE THE LATEST RELEASES

CYLON ATTACK A&F Software

PICTURE it. You're the only interceptor pilot on board an Earth supply ship. The alarm goes. The Cylons are attacking, wave after relentless wave determined to stop you getting through.

You launch into space away from the safety of the mother ship to try and destroy as many of the enemy as you can before your shields give way or your fuel runs out.

Your eyes search the long range scanners for a glimpse of the enemy before they

This space action game is outstanding

stoop to attack, curving and weaving to avoid your defence systems.

That's the scenario for Cylon Attack, the compulsive new game from A&F Software. You play the part of the interceptor pilot, struggling to get the Cylon ships in your sights so your lasers can lock on to them.

The screen of your micro becomes the view from the cockpit. Ranged around it are the instruments. They show the state of the lasers, your fuel, your rates of turn and spin, and a long range radar scanner.

This scanner is not just decoration, but really helps you to track down and destroy the enemy. The 3-D effect has to be seen to be believed: the aliens loom out of deep space, growing larger as they approach to attack distance.

The game is quite simply excellent, with lots more features than can be described here. The graphics leave most other games standing. And, as usual from A&F, the instructions are simple but thorough.

The only problem is that I can't find anything about it to criticise. It really is that good, and sets the standard by which action games will be judged. Thoroughly recommended.

Trevor Roberts

Fun and fund-raisingfates for fêtes

HOROSCOPES Third Program

IF you're like me you'll realise that all horoscopes are a load of rubbish and that no one in their right mind would believe them.

This doesn't, however, stop me reading them avidly, especially when they say nice things about my star sign and promise a rosy future.

From this you'll understand that I was hooked as soon as Horoscope came into the office.

I loaded it up all eager expectation, but sadly I was a little disappointed as I found it rather limited.

Despite the title you don't actually get a forecast of the future, just a description of your personality traits.

When you run the program it askes you for your name, date of birth and sex, and then prints out the personality profile of your star sign. All interesting stuff and good fun.

The trouble is that the profile for each star sign is the same whichever sex you are and whatever day you were born on.

This means is that there are only really 12 profiles, one for each sign. This makes it fairly limited for home use.

Having said that, the program looks ideal for fundraising at fetes, jumble sales and school open days. I can see it making a fortune for good causes.

Peter Gray

Tackle

FELIX IN THE FACTORY

Program Power

YOU know what it's like - you go into work for your shift and no one else has turned up so it's all left to you. Again . . .

Well that's what's facing you as you play the part of

Simon listing

210 IF A\$="Z" THEN XX=3

> :GOTO 230 ELSE B%=300

:60TO 240

220 IF A\$="X"

THEN XX=4 :60TO 230

:60TD 240

230 DELAYX=250

:PROCSQUARE

240 NEXT

: IF B%=301

THEN FOR L%=50TO 100

STEP 2

:SOUND 1,-15,L%,1

:SDUND 1,-15,100-L%

:NEXT

:60T0 90

ELSE 150 250 DEF PROCSQUARE

:VDU 19,61(X1),61(X1)

.0,0,0 :SOUND 1,-15,100+(XX*5)

260 SOUND 1,-15,100+(XX+10)

,1

:FOR LX=1TO DELAYX

. NEVT

270 VDU 19,6%(X%),0,0,0

From Page 10

.0 :FOR LX=1TO 70

: NEXT : ENDPROC

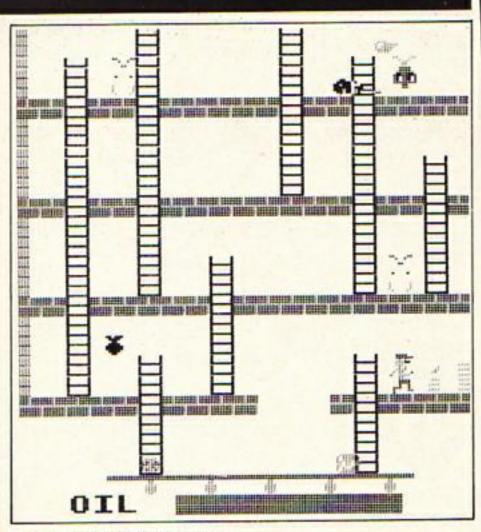
280 DATA 131,132,129,130 ,0,14,9,0,10,14,19,0

,0,30,9,15,10,30,19

,15



Surgery



Felix in action in the factory oiling the wheels of industry

gremlins and giant mice

Felix, the hero of this game, Your main job is to keep the

generator oiled.

Easy enough, but the previous shift has left the oil cans all over the factory and you have to collect them before you can oil it and keep everything running smoothly.

This is where the work comes in.

The factory is a split level affair, the different levels being joined by ladders. Before you are able to collect the oil cans you have to negotiate a package-carrying conveyor belt

It doesn't help that the place is infested with Gremlins and giant mice which attack you without warning or provocation.

Of course you can use the pitchfork and the bags of poison that are lying around the place to ward them off but all this takes time and the generator is running out of oil every second.

And when you've succeeded your only reward is a still harder game!

It's not easy but it is fun, a fast game calling for quick reflexes and a sense of humour as you keep production flowing.

The instructions are clear and adequate, the controls simple and easy to use. The program's sound and graphics use the Electron's capabilities to the full.

All-in-all it's a good version of an old idea, and children love it. If you want an amusing action game for your Electron then Felix in the Factory is one to be considered.

Eileen Young

BOOKSHELF

The Electron Programmer S.M. Gee and Mike James

THE launch of a new micro always results in a rush of books about it. The choice can become quite bewildering.

This is especially so in the case of the Acorn Electron as it's so ideally suited for a first micro.

This means that a lot of the people looking for books about it will have no previous experience to help them pick a book to meet their needs.

Because of this the appearance of The Electron Programmer is doubly welcome.

Firstly, it's a good read about an excellent micro and secondly it's a book which I can wholeheartedly recommend for the beginner.

It starts with the usual "What is a micro and how do you set it up?" It then goes on to the inevitable PRINT and LET.

All this is pretty traditional but then the authors break the mould.

They move straight on to a discussion of looping and choice, showing how the flow of control can be affected by the Basic structures used in a program.

The chapter on procedures and functions follows on from this, then comes a brief but useful section on handling strings and numbers on the micro.

The graphics abilities of the Electron aren't ignored, nor are its sound facilities. Each aspect is well covered and illustrated with a simple game.

The book finishes with a short but well explained treatment of logic and a chapter on better programming.

The style of the book falls between that of the two you found in the box with your new Electron.

It's both more readable than the User Guide (though obviously not as comprehensive) and more adult than the

Yazdani tome.

This will make it appeal to those who find the guide a little too technical but don't want to be talked down to.

All the way through the text the principles of good programming are illustrated with short but illuminating programs.

These are easy to type in and also encourage experiment.

I must warn, however, that there are a couple of typing errors which, although easy to spot, can be a bit confusing for a while.

The authors' aim is to teach complete newcomers how to write well structured, easy to understand Basic



programs in a logical and coherent manner.

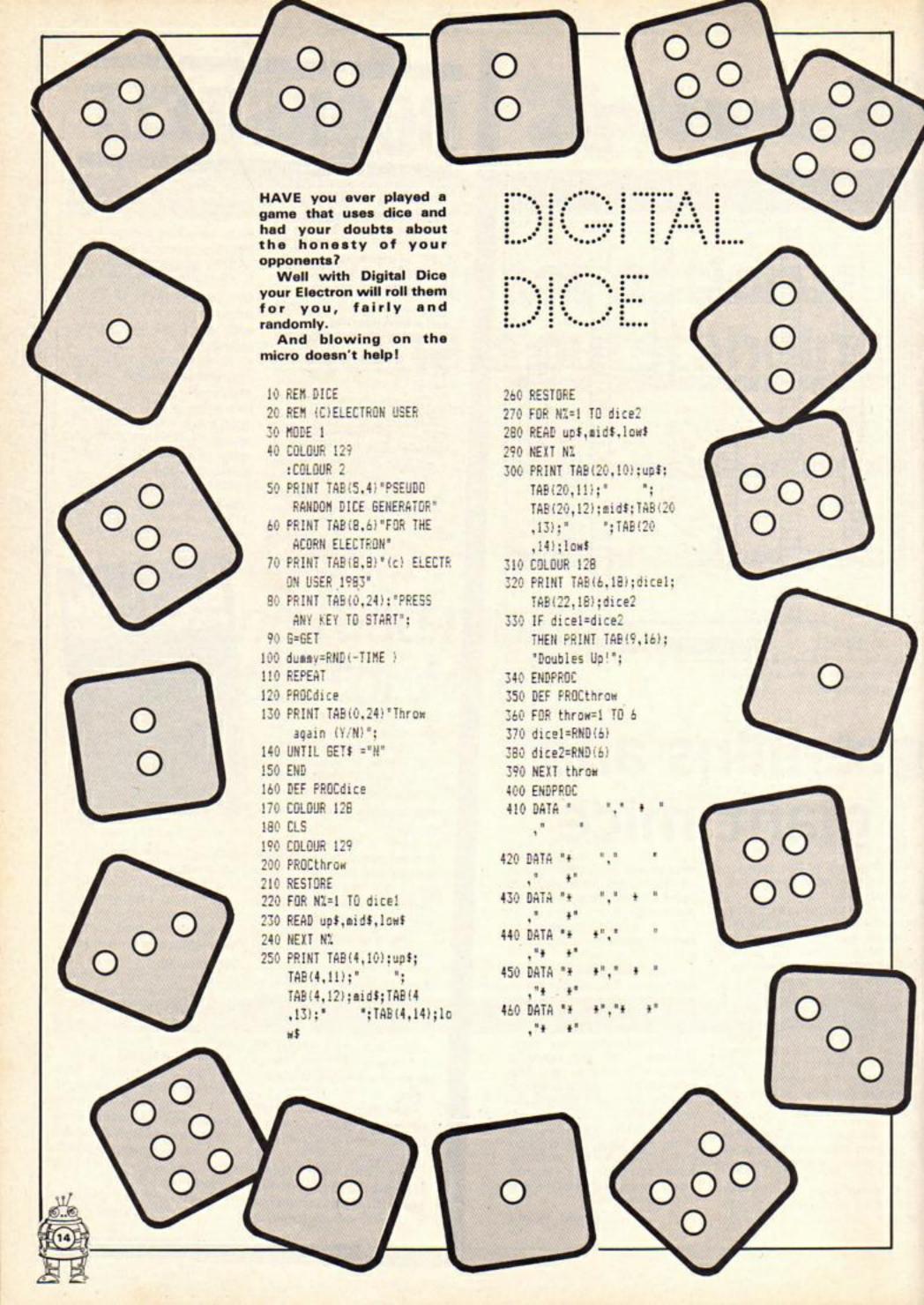
Happily, they don't attempt to produce a rephrased, watered-down user guide but instead concern themselves with teaching the principles of good programming on the Electron.

Basic keywords and structures are introduced as necessary to illustrate these points, each being explained simply and lucidly.

This is where the book succeeds. Reading it a beginner will not only achieve a reasonably thorough command of Electron Basic but also have gained insight into the whys and wherefores of good programming.

Well worth considering.

Nigel Peters





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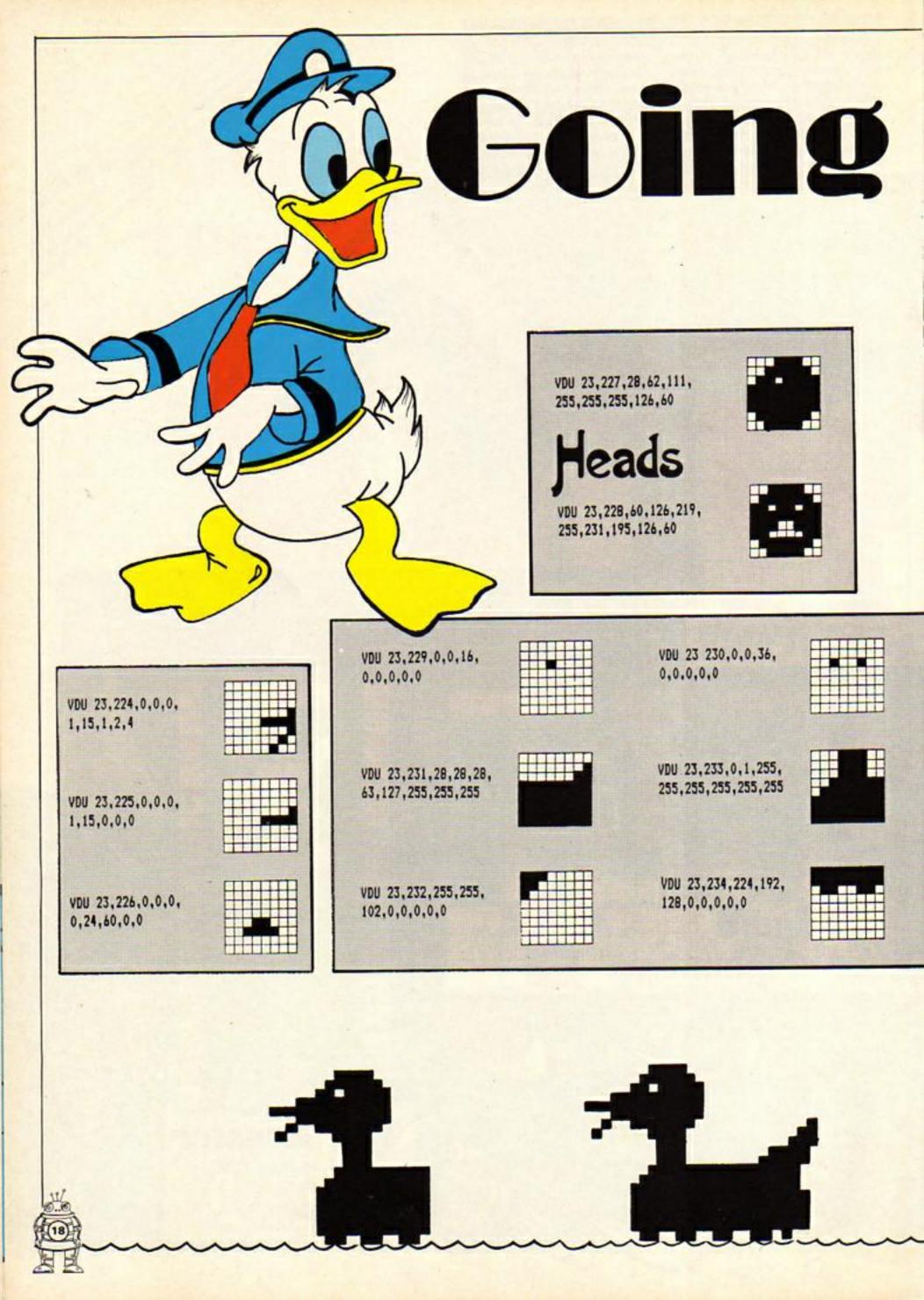
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Quackers:

JOHN HARPER suggests a way to get your characters moving

HAVE you ever wondered how to make the characters from Casting Agency come alive?

Well, Quackers shows you one way of doing it.

The Electron User duck waddles across the screen by selective use of cleverly defined characters.

The listing uses lots of **REM** statements to explain how the program works.

Remember, you don't have to type the REMs in. They are there to help you but your Electron ignores them.

Body Bits

VDU 23,235,96,224,192, 192,192,224,224,224



VDU 23,236,0,0,0,0,0, 0,16,48,112





10 REM (C) ELECTRON USER

20 REM JOHN HARPER

30 MODE 2

40 REM Cursor off-----

50 VDU 23;8202;0;0;0;

50 REM Background blue-----

70 VDU 18.0.132

80 REM Define shapes-----

90 VDU 23.224.0.0.0.1.15

.1.2.4 100 VDU 23,225,0,0,0,1,15

.0.0.0

110 VDU 23,226,0,0,0,0,24

.50.0.0

120 VDU 23,227,28,62,111 ,255,255,255,126,60

130 VDU 23,228,60,126,219 ,255,231,195,126,60

140 VDU 23,229,0,0,16,0

.0.0.0.0

150 VDU 23,230,0,0,36,0 .0.0.0.0

160 VDU 23,231,28,28,28 ,63,127,255,255,255

170 VDU 23,232,255,255,102 .0.0.0.0.0

180 VDU 23,233,0,1,255,255 ,255,255,255,255

190 VDU 23,234,224,192,128 .0,0,0,0,0

200 VDU 23,235,96,224,192 ,192,192,224,224,224

210 VDU 23,236,0,0,0,0,0 ,16,48,112

220 CL6

230 X=15

: Y=10

240 REM Print duck as text on blue text background with alternate beaks and delay before erasure and print of next compos

ite-----

250 REPEAT

260 ENVELOPE 1,2,2,2,2,0

.8.8,126,0,0,-126,126

,126

270 SOUND &0011,1,40,4

280 REM Move print position

of duck----

290 VDU 31, X, Y

300 VDU 17,132

310 VDU 17,3,224,17,2,227

.10,8,17,0,231,233,11 ,236,10,8,235,10,8,234

.8,8,8,232,232

320 PROCDelay

330 VBU 9.127,127,127,11

,9,9,9,127,127,127,11 .9,9,9,127,127,127,127

340 VDU 8,17,3,225,17,2 ,227,10,8,17,0,231,233

,11,236,10,8,235,10

,8,234,8,8,8,232,232

350 PROCDelay

360 VBU 9,127,127,127,11

,9,9,9,127,127,127,11

.9.9.9,127,127,127,127

370 X=X-2

: IF X(0

THEN X=X+19

380 REM Value of A, split

point, and resultant

values of Y will determi

ne degree of bias in

upward or downward

sovesent---

390 A=RND(6)

400 IF A(3 THEN Y=Y-RND (3)

410 IF A)=3

THEN Y=Y+RND(2)

: IF Y>=28

THEN Y=1

420 UNTIL FALSE

430 DEF PROCDelay 440 FOR A=1TO 235

450 NEXT

460 ENDPROC



USER

Zip pah doodle

By MARK WHITHAM

COLOUR	1	FOREGROUN	D	BACKGROUND
BLACK	,			
RED		1	1	Q
GREEN	-	2	-	М
YELLOM		3	1	E
BLUE		4 11 12	1	R
MAGENTA	;	5		T
CYRH	•	6	1	Y
WHITE		7	1	U
00=-		8		Ī
PRESS AN	YK	EA 10 D 0	0 D	LE

DOODLE BUG allows you to use your Electron as an electronic sketch pad.

With it you can create an unlimited number of colourful patterns.

It's relaxing - and it's fun!

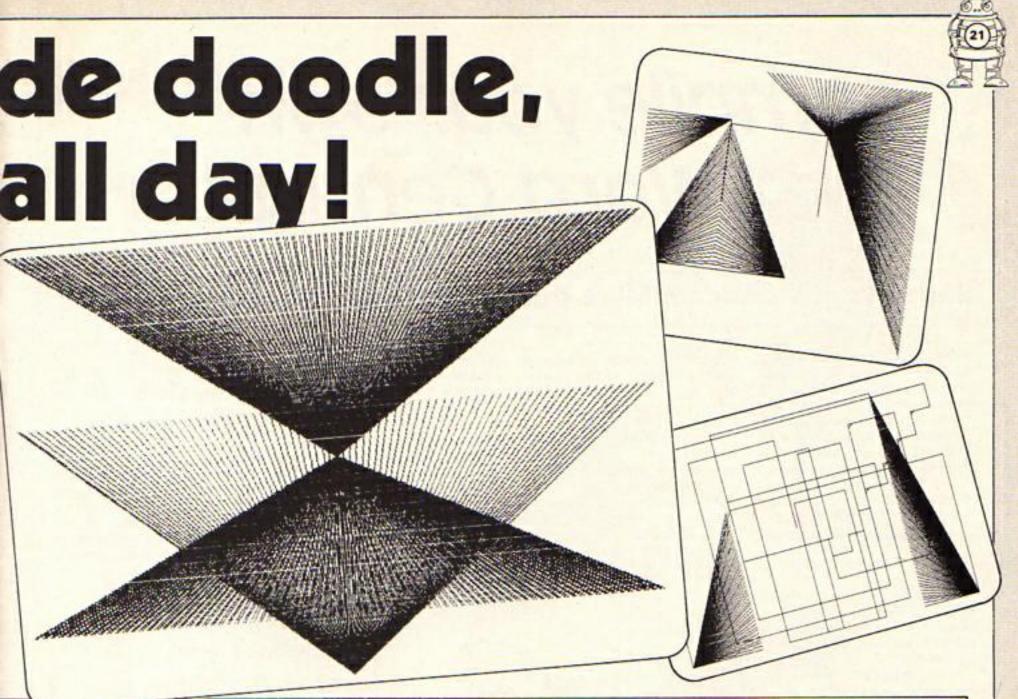
10	REM (C) ELECTRON
20	ON ERROR MODE 1
	: PROCINST
	:80TO 40
30	MODE 1
	:PROCHEADER
	:PROCINST
40	N=130
50	C=0
60	MODE 0
70	VDU 5
80	*FX15,1
90	CLG
100	MOVE 640,500
110	X=600
	:Y=500
120	PLOT 69, X, Y
130	Y1=Y
	: X1=X
140	IF INKEY (-58)
	THEN Y=Y+15
	:60TO 390
150	IF INKEY (-42)
	THEN Y=Y-15
	:60TO 390
160	IF INKEY (-26)
	THEN X=X-15
	:60TO 390
170	IF INKEY (-122)
	THEN X=X+15
	:60TO 390

180	IF INKEY (-50)
	THEN VDU 19,1,1;0;
	:GOTO 140
190	IF INKEY (-18)
	THEN VDU 19,1,2;0;
	:GOTO 140
200	IF INKEY (-19)
	THEN VDU 19,1,3;0;
	:60TO 140
210	IF INKEY (-20)
	THEN VDU 19,1,4;0;
	:60TO 140
220	IF INKEY (-53)
	THEN VDU 19,1,5;0;
	:60TO 140
230	IF INKEY (-37)
	THEN VDU 19,1,6;0;
	:60TO 140
240	IF INKEY (-22)
	THEN VDU 19,1,7;0;
	:60TO 140
250	IF INKEY (-49)
	THEN VDU 19,1,0;0;
	:60TO 140
260	IF INKEY (-83)
	THEN 90
270	IF INKEY (-86)
	THEN N=130
	:60TO 460
280	IF INKEY (-102)
	THEN N=140

-	
THE REAL PROPERTY.	:GOTO 460
290	IF INKEY (-34)
	THEN VDU 19.0.1:0:
	:60TO 130
300	IF INKEY (-35)
	THEN VDU 19,0,2;0;
	:60TO 130
310	IF INKEY (-52)
	THEN VDU 19.0,3:0;
	:GOTO 130
320	IF INKEY (-36)
	THEN VDU 19,0,4;0;
	:GOTO 130
330	IF INKEY (-69)
	THEN VDU 19,0,5;0;
	:60TO 130
340	IF INKEY (-54)
	THEN VDU 19.0.6;0;
	:60TO 130
350	IF INKEY (-38)
	THEN VDU 19,0,7;0;
	:60TO 130
360	IF INKEY (-17)
	THEN VDU 19,0,0;0;
	:60TO 130
	IF INKEY (-101)
	THEN C=1
	IF INKEY (-100)
	THEN C=0
390	IF X<10
	THEN X=10

tun!	
400	IF X>1200
	THEN X=1200
	ELSE IF C=1 AND X>600
	X=600
410	IF Y(10
	THEN Y=10
420	IF Y>1000
	THEN Y=1000
430	DRAW X.Y
440	IF C=1 MOVE 1200-X1
	.71
	:DRAW 1200-X,Y
	:MOVE X.Y
450	GEOL 0.7
	:DRAW X1, Y1
460	GOTO N
470	DEF PROCINST
480	+FX15,0
	VDU 23;8202;0;0;0;
1,000	COLOUR 1
510	PRINT TAB(8,4)" D 0
1	ODLE BUG "
	COLOUR 2
530	PRINT "This program
	enables the user to
	draw" "on the screen,
200	sing straight lines."
1000000	PRINT ''''
2000	COLOUR 3
560	PRINT " PRESS ANY

KEY FOR CONTROLS



once"

:PRINT TAB(5): Return

to INSTRUCTIONS : "

570 A\$=GET\$:CLS 580 COLOUR 3 :PRINT 'TAB(8);" Drawing : " 590 COLOUR 2 :PRINT TAB(8);" Use the cursor keys" 600 COLOUR 3 :PRINT TAB(6); " Mirror effect drawing : " 610 COLOUR 2 :PRINT TAB(11) "Press 'B' once" 620 COLOUR 3 :PRINT TAB(2): Return

'M' and then 'B' once" 700 COLOUR 3 :PRINT TAB(4): " Return to single Fanning . . 710 COLOUR 2 :PRINT TAB(11) *Press 'V' once* to single line drawing 720 COLOUR 3 : :PRINT TAB(0): Return 630 COLOUR 2 to Mirror effect Drawi :PRINT TAB(11) "Press ng : " 'V' once" 730 COLOUR 2 :PRINT TAB(11) "Press 640 COLOUR 3 :PRINT TAB(8); Clear 'N' once" 740 COLOUR 3 Screen : " :PRINT TAB(2); "Return 650 COLOUR 2 to Single Line Drawing :PRINT TAB(11) *Press 'C' once " 750 COLOUR 2 660 COLOUR 3 :PRINT TAB(8);" :PRINT TAB(5) "Press 'N' and then 'V' Fanning : "

670 COLOUR 2

680 COLOUR 3

690 COLOUR 2

'M' once"

Fanning : "

:PRINT TAB(11) "Press

:PRINT TAB(8);" Double

:PRINT TAB(5) *Press

760 COLOUR 3

770 COLOUR 2 :PRINT TAB(9) "Press 'ESCAPE' once" 780 COLOUR 3 :PRINT TAB(5):" TO ESCAPE FROM PROGRAM : " 790 COLDUR 2 :PRINT TAB(10); "PRESS (BREAK) DNCE" 800 COLOUR 1 :PRINT '"PRESS ANY KEY FOR COLOUR CONTROL S": 810 A\$=GET\$:CLS 820 COLOUR 1 :PRINT " COLOUR : FOREGROUND : BACKGRO UND"'" ! PRESS* PRESS : COLOUR 2 830 RESTORE :FOR I=1TO 8 :READ C\$,FK\$,BK\$ 840 PRINT TAB(3, (4+(I+2))); C\$:: TAB(11, (4+(I*2))):

":FK\$:TAB(24 . (4+(I+2)));"; ": BK\$ 850 NEXT 860 COLOUR 3 :PRINT 'TAB(2)" PRESS ANY KEY TO D D D D LE . 870 A\$=GET\$:ENDPROC 880 DATA BLACK, 1, Q, RED .2.W.GREEN.3.E.YELLOW .4.R.BLUE.5.T.MAGENTA .6.Y.CYAN.7.U.WHITE 1.8, 890 DEF PROCHEADER 900 VDU 23:8202:0:0:0; 910 COLOUR 2 :PRINT "" DOODLE BU 920 COLOUR 3 :PRINT '''TAB(18); "by" 930 COLOUR 1 : PRINT ' TAB(12); "Mark Whitham" 940 TIME =0 :REPEAT UNTIL TIME >500 :CLS : ENDPROC

Compile your own Buzz Word Generator

Inscrutable vectoriser Mike Cook obfuscates excessive integers

HOW many times have you searched for that certain phrase that will impress your boss? Maybe you are thinking of becoming a technocrat. Or perhaps you are trying to write an impressive advertisement.

Not to worry, help is at hand in the form of The Electron User Buzz-Word Generator.

With this you can produce phrase after phrase of impressive-sounding technical jargon.

The only snag is it might not mean all that much. But that doesn't seem to put off many people, so why should you bother?

The program works by gathering words from three groups of data statements into an array. This is done in lines 10-100.

These are placed into the two-dimensional string variable WORD\$. The first two groups consist of adjectives and the third of nouns.

A note of how many words are in each group is kept in the array called MAX.

This structure is used to allow you to add your own words without the need to alter any of the program.

Lines 110-210 generate the phrase from the buzz words by picking a random word out of each group. Line 160 prints out a single word from one of the groups and, as it is in a FOR/NEXT loop, it will do this for each of them.

The words used to form the phrases are held in data statements in lines 220-340.

Each group finishes with a DATA statement containing a null string. These are lines 250, 290 and 340.

A null string is a string with nothing in it, as indicated by the two quotation marks being next to each other (note no space).

This is the same as the string in line 80. If a space is typed here then the program will not work properly.

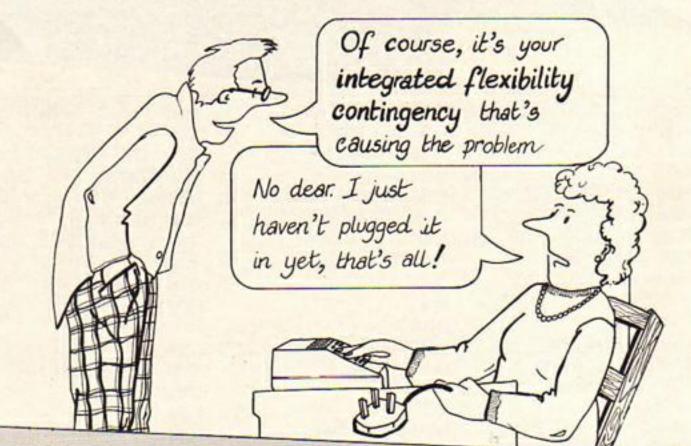
To add your own words, just insert extra lines with DATA statements containing your new words.

For example, if you want to add more nouns (third group) add your extra lines between lines 300 and 340.

If you run out of line numbers you can always renumber the program with the RENUMBER command.

You will find many a good phrase generated. One that I like a lot is: "Synchronised reciprocal concept." It sounds great, even though I haven't a clue what it means.

But, as I said, since when did that stop anybody using a phrase?



10 REM THE ELECTRON USER
BUZZ-WORD GENERATOR

20 DIM WORD\$(3,100),MAX(3)

30 FOR AZ=1 TO 3

40 MX=0

50 REPEAT

60 MZ=MZ+1

70 READ WORD\$ (AZ.MZ)

80 UNTIL WORD\$ (AZ, MZ)=

90 MAX (AZ)=MZ-1

100 NEXT

110 REPEAT

120 CLS

130 PRINT TAB(0,4); "BUZZ-WO RD GENERATOR"

140 PRINT TAB(0,10)

150 FOR AZ=1 TO 3

160 PRINT WORD\$(AX. RND(MAX(AX))): ":

170 NEXT

180 PRINT

190 PRINT TAB(0,20); *PRESS ANY KEY FOR ANOTHER

PHRASE* 200 AX=GET 210 UNTIL FALSE

220 DATA INTEGRATED.SYNCHRO NISED.RESPONSIVE.PARALL EL.BALANCED

230 DATA TOTAL, FUNCTIONAL , USER-FRIENDLY

240 DATA OPTIMAL, COMPATIBLE, NEW, SIXTEEN-BIT

250 DATA **

260 DATA MANAGERIAL, ORGANIS ATIONAL, MONITORED

270 DATA RECIPROCAL DIGITAL .LOGISTICAL

280 DATA TRANSITIONAL ,INCREMENTAL,FIFTH-GENE RATION

290 DATA **

300 DATA POLICY OPTIONS

.FLEXIBILITY
310 DATA CAPABILITY.MOBILIT
Y.PROGRAMMING

320 DATA CONCEPT, TIME-PHASE ,PROJECTION

330 DATA HARDWARE.SOFTWARE
.CONTINGENCY

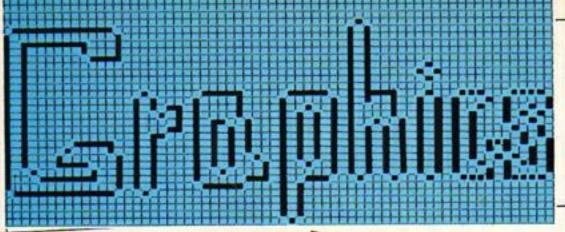
340 DATA **



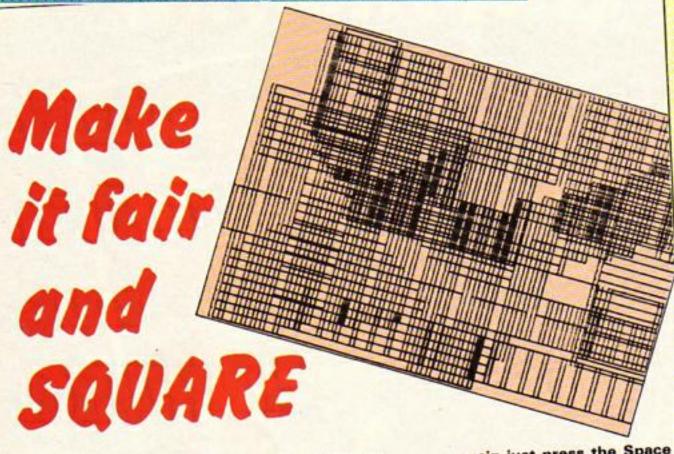








More intricate programs to demonstrate the lively graphics capabilities of your Electron



SHOW your mastery of the keyboard with this program which draws squares of varying size and colour. Amaze your friends with your graphical dexterity!

The program produces a series of squares on the screen. You decide where they go, what size they are and how fast you can

move them around.

The keys I, J, L and M are used to manoeuvre the squares, S to shrink them and E to enlarge them.

The < and > keys decrease and increase the speed of movement of the squares.

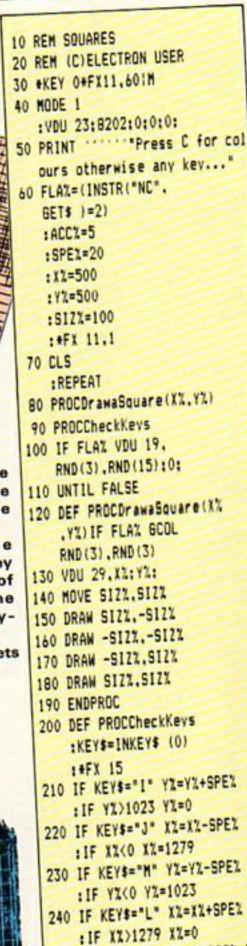
When you want to clear the screen and start

HILLE THE STREET STREET, STREE

again just press the Space bar. And if you ever have enough then press the Break key.

You would also be advised to press the key marked fo as line 60 of the listing changes the response of your keyboard.

Pressing the f0 key sets things back to rights.



250 IF KEY\$="E" SIZX=SIZX+SPEX :IF SIZX>999 SIZX=999 260 IF KEY\$="S" SIZX=SIZX-SPEX :IF SIZX<50 SIZX=50 270 IF KEY\$="." SPEX=SPEX+ACCX

:IF SPEX>200 SPEX=200 280 IF KEY\$="." SPEX=SPEX-ACCX

: IF SPE%(5 SPE%=5

290 IF KEY\$=" " CLS

300 ENDPROC



AS you might guess, Iron Ring uses your Electron's graphics to depict a ring on the screen. As it's in Mode O you get no colour but what you do get is a marvellours three dimensional effect.

Despite the fact that it appears solid it is actually just a circular series of ellipses drawn over each other, each one slightly offset.

Aren't these micros wonderful?

Run rings round your Electron -in 3D

10 REM IRON RING

20 REM (C) ELECTRON USER

30 MODE 0

: VDU 23; 8202; 0; 0:0;

40 FOR 6=0 TO 6.3 STEP .3

50 VDU 29.640+SIN (6) *100; 512+COS (6) #100;

60 MOVE 0,150

70 FOR F=0 TO 6.3 STEP 0.1

80 DRAW SIN (F) +500. COS (F) #150

90 NEXT

100 NEXT

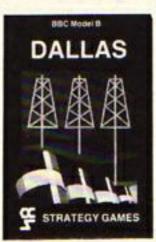
110 REPEAT UNTIL FALSE

ARESA



Airline

Hijacks, strikes, crashes and spiralling fuel costs must all be overcome if you are to succeed at this game. A wing and a prayer will not be enough to turn your £3 million to £30 million in the time allowed, but your financial wizardry will enable you to take over British Airways, or will it?



Dallas

Can you amass enough petro dollars to take over the Euing empire. Cut throat business and an eye for the main chance may get you there but you'll need nerves of steel to overcome the oil king of Dallas.



Corn Cropper

Limited cash and droughts are two of the problems facing the farmer. Planting, fertilizing and harvesting must all be done economically if you are to reap the rewards offered in Corn Cropper. You choose the method that will bring you success.



BUSINESS STRATEGY GAMES - £6.95

Selected titles available from Greens, Boots, Rumbelows and all good computer shops or Cases Computer Simulations Ltd., 14 Langton Way, London SE3 7TL.

NOW AVAILABLE ON ELECTRON!

Try this geographical quiz from NORMAN PARR. It also offers techniques you can incorporate into your own programs.

THIS program draws a map of Europe and then sets up a test situation. It illustrates the use of MOVE and PLOT commands, the drawing of text windows and printing at the graphics cursor.

The majority of the program is taken up by data statements.

These largely contain the X and Y co-ordinates needed to draw the map.

The Electron has a screen divided into 1280 X and 1024 Y co-ordinates and it is necessary to locate each mapping point within these parameters.

If you want to draw a map the first thing to do is to select a map with a suitable scale.

This one was first traced out of an atlas and then a grid, drawn on tracing paper, was placed over it.

Each grid line has to be numbered and it is these numbers that provide the co-ordinates.

In this case the grid was numbered 0 to 220 on the X axis and 40 to 230 on the Y axis.

It is not necessary to plot an excessive number of points but the basic shape of the area must not be lost.

The points used in this program and the grid lines are shown on the now simplified map of Europe. In all there are 441 co-ordinates.



have been read from the map as the final numbers, but this would have made an already tedious task even more difficult.

The map extremities are now 880 and 920 respectively.

It is then straightforward to use MOVE and PLOT 5 (DRAW) to produce the map.

The only problem is that the map is not a continuous line. Each part of the program is separated into sections, with a MOVE statement shifting the cursor to its new starting point each time. REM statements indicate the appropriate sections.

The rest of the program uses the map to develop a test based on seas. The variable NAME\$ is used to hold the names of the water areas.

These are READ out of data at the end of the program. TESTX and TESTY carry the co-ordinates for plotting an asterisk marking the area on the map under examination.

VDU28 is used to set up a text window in which the questions are asked. This area is coloured white with COLOUR 129:CLS in line 500.

As each question is asked the appropriate question number and an asterisk appear on the map.

This is done by using VDU5 which separates the text and graphics cursors, allowing printing to be done at the graphics cursor.

VDU4 must be used

immediately afterwards to rejoin the cursors to write inside the text window. A question mark appears on the screen (line 620) prompting an answer.

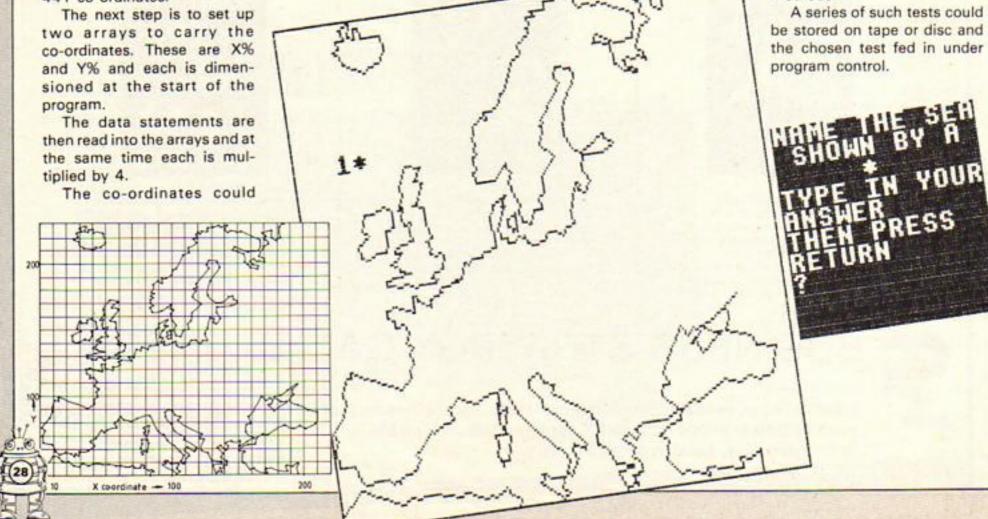
ANSWER\$ is then compared with the relevant NAME\$. A simple variable RIGHT counts the success rate.

At the end of the test a score is given and the correct answers are printed on the map to check errors.

This printing is again done using VDU5 and 4. Note the extra 60 put on the X co-ordinate to move the name to the right of the asterisk to prevent over-plotting.

This particular test is obviously very short and only serves to illustrate a technique.

It would be possible to test other aspects of Europe, for example capitals, countries and rivers using similar methods.





10 REM EUROMAP 20 REM By Norman Parr 30 MODE 4 40 ON ERROR GOTO 810 50 VDU 23;8202;0;0;0; 60 DIM XX (441) :DIM YZ (441) :DIM NAME\$ (5) 70 DIM TESTX (5) :DIM TESTY (5) 80 REM *** READ X CO-ORDINAT ES +++ 90 FOR IX=1TO 441 : READ XX(IX) : XX(IX) = XX(IX) +4 : NEXT 100 REM *** READ Y CO-ORDINAT ES +++ 110 FOR IX=1TO 441 :READ YZ(IZ) : YZ(IZ) = YZ(IZ) +4 : NEXT 120 REM *** LOOP TO READ TEST DATA *** 130 FOR J=1TO 5 140 READ NAME\$(J) 150 READ TESTX(J) : TESTX(J) = TESTX(J) +4 160 READ TESTY(J) :TESTY(J)=TESTY(J)+4 170 NEXT J 180 RIGHT=0 190 REM *** COLOUR O TO BLUE *** 200 VDU 19,0,4,0,0,0 210 REM *** DRAW MAP FRAME *** 220 MOVE 0,160 230 DRAW 0,920 :DRAW 880,920 :DRAW 880,160 :DRAW 0,160 240 REM *** AFRICA *** 250 MOVE 0.45#4 260 FOR 1%=1TO 24 270 PLOT 5.XX(IX).YX(IX) 280 NEXT 290 REM *** MAIN COASTLINE *** 300 MOVE 198#4.160 310 FOR 11=25TO 330 :PLOT 5, XX(IZ), YX(IX) 320 NEXT 330 REM *** SICILY *** 340 MOVE 416.164 :FOR IX=331TO 340 :PLOT 5, XZ(IZ), YZ(IZ) : NEXT 350 REM *** SARDINIA ***

This listing was produced using a special formatter which breaks one program line over several lines of listing. When entering a line don't press Return until you come to the next line number. Full details of the formatter are in the July issue of The Micro User.

360 MOVE 312,224 :FOR 17=341TO 348 :PLOT 5, XX(IX), YX(IX) : NEXT 370 REM *** CORSICA *** 380 MOVE 324,276 :FOR IX=349T0 353 :PLOT 5. XX(IX), YZ(IX) 390 REM *** SJAELLAND *** 400 MOVE 392,572 :FOR 1%=354T0 359 :PLOT 5, XZ(IZ), YZ(IZ) : NEXT 410 REM *** ICELAND *** 420 MOVE 120,856 :FOR 1%=360TO 377 :PLOT 5, XX(IX), YX(IX) : NEXT 430 REM *** UK *** 440 MOVE 236,512 :FOR 1%=378TO 426 :PLOT 5.XZ(IZ),YZ(IZ) : NEXT 450 REM *** IRELAND *** 460 MOVE 116,560 :FOR IX=427TO 441 :PLOT 5, XX(IX), YX(IX) :NEXT 470 REM *** SET UP TEXT WINDOW *** 480 VDU 28,28,20,39,11 490 REM *** COLOUR WINDOW WHITE *** 500 COLOUR 129 :CLS 510 REM *** WRITE IN BLUE *** 520 COLOUR 0 530 REM *** TEST *** 540 PRINT "NAME THE SEA SHOWN BY A +, 550 FOR J=1TO 5 560 VDU 5 570 J\$=STR\$ (J) 580 MOVE TESTX(J), TESTY(J) :PRINT J\$"+" 590 VDU 4

600 PRINT *TYPE IN YOURANSWER

610 PRINT "THEN PRESS RETURN

620 INPUT ANSWER\$ 630 IF ANSWERS="" THEN 620 640 IF ANSWER\$=NAME\$(J) THEN RIGHT=RIGHT+1 **650 PRINT** 660 PROCkey 670 NEXT 680 PRINT "YOUR SCORE = "RIGHT: " OUT OF 5" 690 PRINT 700 IF RIGHT=5 THEN PRINT "WELL DONE!" 710 PROCkey 720 PRINT "CHECK" 730 PRINT "ANSWERS" 740 PRINT 750 FOR I=1TO 5 760 VDU 5 770 MOVE TESTX(I)+60, TESTY(I) :PRINT NAME\$(I) 780 VDU 4 790 PROCkey 800 NEXT 810 VDU 20 : VDU 26 :CLS 820 GOTO 180 830 REM ***** COORDS ******** 840 REM *** AFRICA *** 850 DATA 0,10,14,17,21,25 ,30,31,33,37 860 DATA 40.43,52,54,61 ,64,68,70,72,75 870 DATA 78,80,84,83 880 REM *** BLACK SEA *** 890 DATA 198,193,188,189 ,172,173,163 900 DATA 160,154,156,152 ,158,163,164 910 DATA 170,173,186,193 ,198,202,209 920 DATA 212,203,201,190

.192

930 DATA 191,197,183,178

940 DATA 178,175,173,178

950 DATA 158,160,157,156

,184,188,182

.175,172,169

,163,156,152 960 REM *** GREECE/YUGOSLAVIA *** 970 DATA 145,141,143,141 ,138,135,140 980 DATA 138,142,142,140 ,140,137,139 990 DATA 137,134,131,138 ,138,130,127 1000 DATA 123,124,122,122 ,105,107,102 1010 DATA 100 1020 REM *** ITALY *** 1030 DATA 97,95,95,100,100 ,103,110,110 1040 DATA 118,117,112,111 ,113,109,107 1050 DATA 109,107,102,96 ,93,89,83,73 1060 REM *** S. FRANCE/SPAIN *** 1070 DATA 69,63,61,59,56 ,58,51,48,47,42 1080 DATA 38,40,37,30,29 ,27,26,24,19,13 1090 DATA 11,9,2,1,3,1,7 ,9,8,11,13,13,15 1100 DATA 36,41 1110 REM *** FRANCE *** 1120 DATA 41,43,42,44,41 ,43,41,37,37,34 1130 DATA 34.38,41,47,47 ,49,49,55,55,61 1140 DATA 60,61,69 1150 REM *** FRANCE - BALTIC COAST *** 1160 DATA 68,71,73,75,77 ,80,82,83,89,88 1170 DATA 90,90,97,94,96 ,93,91,92,92,95 1180 DATA 95,98,100,102,103 ,104,107,112 1190 DATA 114,118 1200 REM *** BALTIC/SCANDINAVI A *** 1210 DATA 121,123,127,126 ,127,130,132 1220 DATA 131,134,137,134 ,135,145,150 1230 DATA 146,146,143,141 ,134,131,128 1240 DATA 129,136,135,128 ,127,129,126 1250 DATA 118,119,117,118 ,116,122,115 1260 DATA 115,112,113,109 ,107,103,102

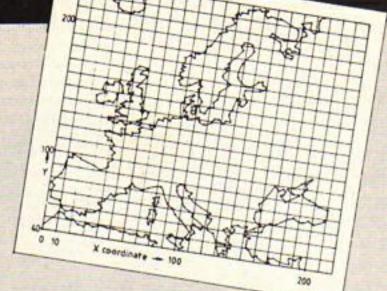
Euromap listing

From Page 29

- 1270 DATA 103,101,99,101
- 1280 DATA 97,93,84,83,85 ,84,84,86,85,86
- 1290 DATA 85,86,86,90,93 ,92,96,100,101
- 1300 DATA 103,109,113,112 ,118,117,119
- 1310 DATA 118,122,120,123
- 1320 DATA 135,138,142,141 ,143,146,150
- 1330 DATA 152,168,166,158
- 1340 DATA 156,158,160,166 ,166,162,160
- 1350 DATA 162,165,167,171
- 1360 DATA 167,171,175,171 ,172,169,177
- 1370 DATA 177,180,182,182
- 1380 REM *** SICILY ***
- 1390 DATA 100,94,96,95,97 ,99,106,104
- 1400 DATA 107,104
- 1410 REM *** CORSICA/SARDINIA
- 1420 DATA 76,77,76,82,83 ,81,78,78,79
- 1430 DATA 80,79,83,81
- 1440 REM *** SJAELLAND ***
- 1450 DATA 97,96,96,100,100
- 1460 REM *** ICELAND ***
- 1470 DATA 29,26,29,28,32 ,30,35,34,37,37
- 1480 DATA 39,40,49,50,47 ,42,40,30
- 1490 REM *** UK ***
- 1500 DATA 52,49,45,41,39 ,36,36,41,48,43
- 1510 DATA 42,39,42,45,42 ,43,46,51,50,51
- 1520 DATA 48,47,48,48,46 ,49,48,50,52,59
- 1530 DATA 55,59,55,53,58 ,58,60,57,58,59
- 1540 DATA 58,60,62,64,63
- 1550 REM *** IRELAND ***
- 1560 DATA 26,25,31,28,30 ,35,36,40,43,43
- 1570 DATA 39,39,38,34,29
- 1580 REM ***
- 1590 REM ***

- 1600 REM *** Y COORDS ***
- 1610 DATA 45,54,53,51,50
- ,48,47,48,49,48 1620 DATA 49,49,48,47,48
- ,46,45,46,45,46
- 1630 DATA 48,45,43,40
- 1640 DATA 49,46,47,43,45 ,42,45,44,50,57
- 1650 DATA 59,63,64,68,71 ,70,77,75,77,75
- 1660 DATA 77,87,88,92,95
- ,100,104,108,99 1670 DATA 98,95,95,91,88
- ,93,92,96 1680 DATA 98,95,99,83,78 ,78,74,68,65,65
- 1690 REM *** GREECE/YUGOSLAVIA
- 1700 DATA 65,63,61,59,62
- ,60,56,53,50 1710 DATA 47,47,46,46,42
- .43,41,48,49,50 1720 DATA 51,57,59,68,69
- ,71,81,84,85,89
- 1730 REM *** ITALY ***
- 1740 DATA 88,87,84,79,76 ,74,69,68,60,58
- 1750 DATA 61,58,55,49,50 ,55,58,62,67,70
- 1760 DATA 74,85,83
- 1770 REM *** S. FRANCE/SPAIN
- 1780 DATA 81,83,84,82,80 .76,74,72,73,68
- 1790 DATA 65,63,59,57,55
- ,56,55,57,57,56 1800 DATA 58,64,64,70,74
- .77,83,88,91,97 1810 DATA 97,99,98,90,94
- 1810 DATA 97,99,98,90,94
- 1830 DATA 97,99,103,105,107
- ,110,114,113 1840 DATA 116,117,120,121 ,120,118,124
- 1850 DATA 124,122,119,122 ,124,125,126,127
- 1860 REM *** FRANCE BALTIC
- 1870 DATA 128,128,134,133
- ,135,135,135 1880 DATA 137,138,150,152
- ,154,157,153 1890 DATA 153,149,144,143
- ,141,141,139 1900 DATA 139,141,140,141
- ,138,137,138 1910 DATA 141,141
- 1920 REM *** BALTIC/SCANDINAVI





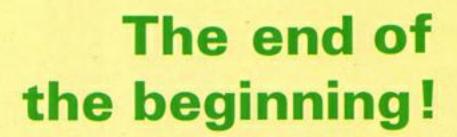
- A ***
- 1930 DATA 139,142,143,146
 - ,150,158,157
- 1940 DATA 155,154,158,162 ,168,168,171
- 1950 DATA 173,175,174,172 ,169,171,176
- 1960 DATA 187,197,201,202
- ,198,196,192 1970 DATA 183,182,181,179
- ,174,169,162 1980 DATA 156,154,150,150
- ,145,146,150
- 1990 DATA 153,156,162,165 ,167,169
- 2000 DATA 167,163,163,167 .168,170,173
- 2010 DATA 174,175,177,179 ,181,184,187
- 2020 DATA 186,189,189,192 ,195,196,207
- 2030 DATA 209,212,216,218
- 2040 DATA 224,224,224,227 ,227,229,227
- 2050 DATA 229,225,223,224 ,223,224,218
- 2060 DATA 209,208,212,209 ,208,200,199
- 2070 DATA 197,196,197,198 ,201,202,201
- 2080 DATA 202,200,203,205 ,213,215,218
- 2090 DATA 221,223,224,220 ,218,219,228
- 2100 DATA 230
- 2110 REM *** SICILY ***
- 2120 DATA 44,48,49,51,51 ,49,49,45,43,41
- 2130 REM *** COR/SARD ***
- 2140 DATA 60,64,68,68,66 ,58,58,56,72,84
- 2150 DATA 76,78,69
- 2160 REM *** SJAELLAND ***
- 2170 DATA 145,145,148,150 ,143,145
- 2180 REM *** ICELAND ***

- 2190 DATA 217,219,220,223 ,223,227,229
- 2200 DATA 224,223,227,227
- 2210 DATA 213,212,210,214
- 2220 REM *** UK ***
- 2230 DATA 128,127,129,128 .129,129,131
- 2240 DATA 132,133,134,136 ,137,138,141
- 2250 DATA 141,143,144,145 .148,152,151
- 2260 DATA 154,156,158,157
- ,162,165,169 2270 DATA 173,172,167,166
- ,159,158,157 2280 DATA 151,145,144,142
- ,141,139,138 2290 DATA 139,138,133,132
- ,130,129,128 2300 REM *** IRELAND ***
- 2310 DATA 141,145,149,151 ,157,157,158
- 2320 DATA 159,157,151,150 ,145,142,142
- 2330 DATA 140
- 2340 REM *** TEST DATA ***
- 2350 DATA ATLANTIC OCEAN ,20,180
- 2360 DATA NORTH SEA,70,150
- 2370 DATA MEDITERRANEAN SEA
- 2380 DATA BALTIC SEA,110
- 2390 DATA BLACK SEA,170,85
- 2400 DEF PROCkey
- 2410 PRINT "PRESS ANY" 2420 PRINT "KEY TO"
- 2430 PRINT "CONTINUE"
- 2440 A=BET
- 2450 CLS
- 2460 ENDPROC

This listing is included in this month's Micro User cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 97 of The Micro User.









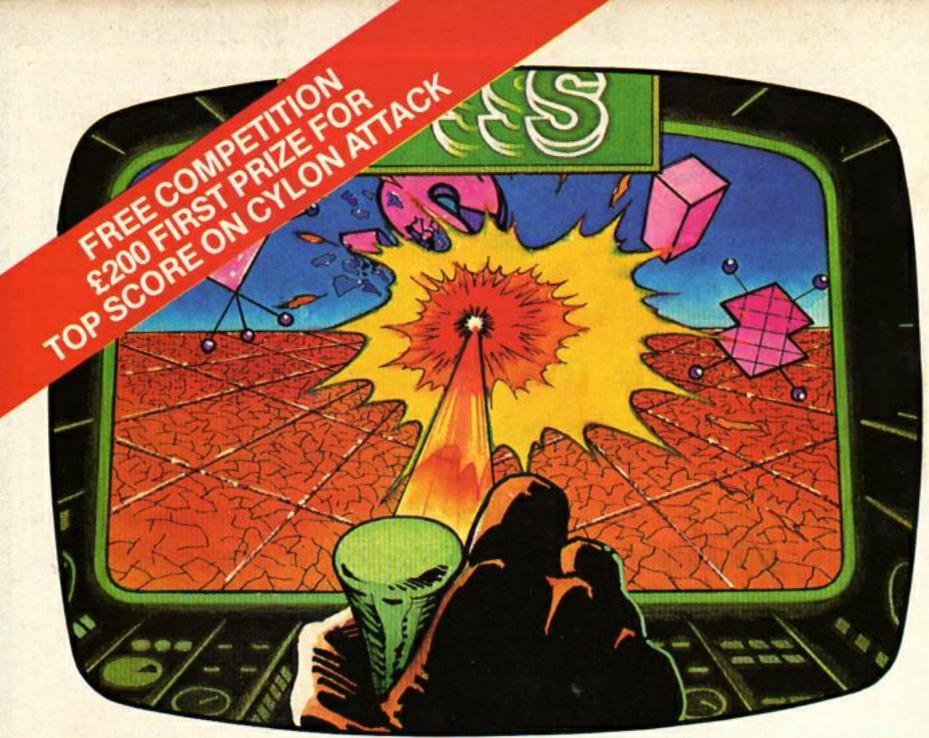
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